dustrial Union.

#### First Day.

St. Louis, Dec. 4 .- Entertainment Hall of the Exposition building resounded yesterday with the stentorian voices of 150 delegates who compose the National Farmers' and Laborers' Union convention, and who represent about 2,000,000 horny-handed sons of toil west of the Alleghenies. The meeting was salled to order by the National president, Evan Jones, of Texas. Mr. Gardner, of Tennertee, occupied the secretary's desk. Chaplain S. D. Satterwhite offered prayer, calling for blessings on any good work that

might be accomplished. Mayor Noonan was introduced and made a speech of hearty welcome, extending the freedom of the city to all the delegates and members of the convention; in fact, guaranteed that they could go anywhere to see the sights of this great city, from the pauper's grave to the beautiful art gallery. He concluded by saying that he had made arrangements for them to see worldly affairs, and he would step mide and allow Governor Francis to arrange for them to visit the churches. Mr. J. H. McDowell, of Tennessee, vicepresident of the Farmers' and Laborers'

Union, responded in a short speech. Major J. A. Anthony introduced Governor David R. Francis, who made an address that, from its first word, caught the indursement and enthusiasm of the farmers, if frequent and loud applause was an index to the sentiments of the body. The Governor used his \*moothest style in dealing out at some length sentiments against monopoly, trusts, comblues and other organizations that are supwosed to clutch the throats of the farmers. Mr. A. J. Streator, of Illinois, was the next candidate for appliause by a well-delivered l and timely speech.

By this time the noon hour had arrived,

AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session began at 1:39, and was of the star-chamber order. Nobody but delegates and members of the order who knew the password were allowed to enter the

President Jones delivered his message, in the course of which he said that the Farmers' and Labors' Union was destined to embrace the entire agricultural element and laborers of the world, and would fight the encroachment of rings, trusts and soulless combinations, that are absorbing all the profits of labor, and thereby paralyzing the industries of the country. He recommended consolidation of the Farmers' and Labors' Union with the National Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of the Northwestern States, which organizations had representatives in the city. He recommended also the appointment of a supreme judiciary to hear and try all members who and committed offenses. He advised them to cultivate the principles of co-operation. On the subject of finance the president spoke as

"It is impossible to have an equitable adfustment of capital and labor so long as money is contracted below that which is adequate to the demands of commerce; hence if we would correct the abuses and powers that are now prostrating our industries, we must have a circulating medium in t demand from the lawmakers that the coinage of silver be as free as gold, and that gold and silver be supplemented with treastry rotes (a full legal tender) in sufficient amount to furnish a circulating means commensurate to the business necessities of

The president condemned the monopolization of lands by railroad corporations, domestic and foreign syndicates, and recommended that the body favor a law prohibiting the alien ownership of lands in America. He also averred that the railroads had onpressed the people by unjust manipulations of transportation, and recommended that such legislation be demanded as shall regulate and control rates and classifications of The president then deplored the "now al-

most universal depression that pervades the laboring classes of the country," and attributed the cause to the corrupting influence of combines and corporations over our political leaders. While the Farmers' and Laborers' Union was strictly non-partisan, yet it could fight these trusts and monopolies. The afternoon was taken up in appointing committees and settling the affairs of delegates' credentials. Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi had each sent two

one from the Alliance. As one delegate was not allowed to represent over 20,000 members, and as the above organizations are now consolidated with the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, the matter was settled by throwing out portions of the delegations until the, were reduced to the proper representa-

confer with a committee of the National Alliance of the Northwestern States in regard to consolidation: H. W. Hickman, of Missouri; J. W. Mitchell, of South Carolina; Page, of Virginia; Cover, of Kansas; Lybrand, of Arkansas; R. C. Patty, of Mississipp); R. W. Tucker, of Tennessee; T. J. Anderson, of Texas; and Myers, of Louisiana, This committee met the following Alliance committee at the Planters' House last night: I. M. Morris, Kansas; Alonzo Wardell, South Dakota; George W. Sprague, Minnesota; A. braska; Walter Muri, North Dakota; N. B. The Union held a night session but beyond

appointing a committee on constitution and by-laws nothing of importance was done.

Second Day. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5 .- The Farmers' and La- of Labor principles.

bores' Union of America met yesterday morning for the second day's session of their National convention, President Evan Jones in the knights that co-operation could no the chair. Besides several committees being | doubt be effected. appointed the day was one of short speeches. Each member had certain views as to the details of organization, etc., which he aired.

all the delegates from the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association to take seats in the convention. These delegates were principally from Illinois and Indiana. The National Alliance, in a body, was received also. C. W. Macune, past president of the South-

Farmers' and Laborers' Union, made a speech as retiring from that position. He went into the details of the history of the Alliance, and referred to the strength that can be obtained by co-operation. He thought it not advisable to establish a National exchange, but to confine the business efforts to State organization. He offered pertinent suggestions in ports as to the strength, financial condition, etc., of the order, and also as to the crops. A National lecturer was recommended. He believed that all the evils which afflict agriculture to-day arise either directly or in-

rows of the National Alliance each made per year is imposed upon each male membrief speeches on the subject. "Double-L" ber. Polk, of North Carolina, spoke eloquently on

AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session was occupied in the selection of the following committees: Auditing-J. H. Beeman, chairman, Missis-ippi; J. B. Reid, South Carolinu: R. W. Me-kee, Tennessee; Elias Carz, Konth Carolina; J. S. Mangley, Arkansas.

Hackhouse, South Carolina; L. F. Living-stone, Georgia; R. T. Kalh, Alabama; R. C. Sledge, Texas; R. C. Betty, Indian Territory; T. J. Guice, Louisiana; R. M. Horde, Tennes-see; R. F. Rodgers, Florida. On Constitution-C. W. Macune, chairman; L. L. Polk, North Carolina; W. J. Talbert, South Carolina; J. B. Buchanan, Tennessee;

Robert Beverly, Virginia.
On Conference with National Alliance—H.
W. Hickman, Missouri; R. C. Patty, Mississippi; Mann Page, Virginia; B. H. Clover,
Kansas; — Mitchell, South Carolina. On Legislative Demands—S. B. Erwin, Ken-tucky; U. S. Hall, Missouri; F. M. Blunt, Mississippi; B. H. Clover, Kansas; Mann Page, J. H. Turner, J. R. Miles, J. D. Hammond, W. H. Barton, of Oklahoma; N. A. Manning, Maryland; S. M. Adams, Alabama; J. D. Hatield, Nebraska: S. B. Alexander, North Carolina; D. K. Morris, South Carolina; Stump Ashby, Texas; R. T. Peck, Indiana; R. C. Betty, Indian Territory; W. S. Morgan and A. S.

On Printing-L. L. Polk, J. H. McDowell John Ansley, H. G. McCall and R. J. Sledge, On Monetary System-C. W. Macune, L. L. Polk, W. S. Morgan, L. F. Livingstone and Stump Ashby.
On Land Interests—J. F. Tillman, Tennes-S. B. Erwin, B. J. Kendrick, J. A. Petts,

W. H. Barton. On Transportation-S. B. Alexander, North, Carolina; Lyland, of Arkansas; Harry Tracy, Texas; E. P. Mitchell, J. W. Rodgers. No night session was held, as many of the farmers wished to attend the Knights of Labor meeting at Central Turner Hall.

Third Day. St. Louis, Dec. 6.-The Farmers' and La-

borers' Union closed their third day's session last night. lished. A special committee, with Harry mont and Wright in regard to co-operation | term that Mr. Terrell has served as National with the Knights of Labor. This took up the lecturer for farmers' organizations. He is time on the morning session, and adjourn-

ment was announced to 300 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was Ziven over entirely to the representatives of the Knights of Labor, who appeared to expound the and the delegates dispersed to satisfy the principles of their order and let the farmers hear and know what they believed and were striving for. General Master Workman Powderly was the first to address the body, and was accorded generous applause. He began by reciting in a distinct, clear and concise nanner the history of the various labor novements that have sprung up in this country. He reviewed the workings of the National Labor Union, founded in 1859, and the

> National Union, which started just after the war-in 1805. He then came on down to the Industrial Brotherhood, in 1865, and the Knights of Labor, organized in 1878, and its workings up to the present time. He gave a forcible description of the different phases of the labor movement, the obstacles they had to contend in fighting for recogniion before the public, and also recognition dealing with employers. In this review Mr. Powderly showed that he was thoroughly conversant with all the information relating to labor organizations for twenty-five years past. He touched but lightly on the bject of co-operation between the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' and Laborers Union, but his remarks in this respect were cautious and judicious, and the sentiments

expressed were just the kind to please the farmers, as was evidenced by their frequent applause. Mr. Powderly told them that whatever the Farmers' and Laborers' Union was working for, he thought there would be no trouble in having the Knights join in in part, and, in sufficient volume to admit of transacting our | fact, he believed the Knights would go the come to ask the farmers to indorse any thing in the Knights of Labor platform that they deemed inconsistent with their views and on the other hand he didn't think the farmers would ask the Knights to indorse any thing contrary to their principles. But there was unequivocally some great principles identical to both bodies, upon which both could unite, and with their combined strength and influence bring about legislation that both classes desire. These questions identical with both bodies-or, at least, some of them-were land ownership and taxes, transportation of

products and financial matters. The Knights, he flatteringly, but sincerely declared, are his labor and produce. The co-operation of the two organizations could be effected on these lines by establishing a sort of trusteeship, or commission, composed of Knights and farmers, who would have charge of all matters of legislation agreed upon by both bodies. It might be called a National executive committee of Knights and Farmers, who would look after legislation. General J. A. Weaver, of Iowa, appeared on the platform in the afternoon, and made speech at some length, the main argument

sets of delegates-one from the Wheel and of which was confined to the great corporations. He said that the Constitution of the United States declared that the Government should control and regulate commerce, and that Daniel Webster in a speech in the Senate interpreted that to be three prominent factors: (1) Currency, which was a promoter of commerce, and the Government could regulate that. (2) Transportation of the products The following committee was appointed to of the country. (3) Transmission of intelligence by the postal and telegraph systems. Mr. Weaver said the Government had farmed out these great prerogatives which belonged to the people. The National curreney had been farmed out to corporations called National banks. The transportation of products had been farmed out to great railway corporations. The transmission of intelligence in the form of the telegraph was owned by one man virtually. The result was that the Government was nothing but a bull. The first thing the people want to do is to re-J. Streator, Illinois; John H. Powers, No. | gain the possession of these rights farmed out to corporations. When they have accom-Ashby, Iowa; Wm. Ulrich, Wisconsin; T. Y. plished that they could then consider that the Government had been restored to the

people-where it belongs. Mr. Ralph Beaumont, of New York, and Mr. A. M. Wright, of Toronto, Ont., members of the Knights of Labor committee, spoke three-quarters of an hour each on Knights

"Stump" Ashby, of Texas, in his own witty

During the afternoon the National Alliance in a body was admitted with a cordial greeting. No consolidation has yet been ef-The first thing decided upon was to allow feeted. The matter comes up for consideration to-day. The joint committee of the two bodies decided upon a plan like this: A cenboth bodies should be established to continue for a year, but work independently, yet in line with the National Farmers' and ern Alliance, which is now merged into the Laborers' Union, and also work on some end of the year if the States had ratified the noon. South Dakota and Kansas delegaconsolidation proposition, then the Alliance would die and be merged into the Farmers'

and Laborers' Union. The night session heard a partial report of the committee on constitution. The Merchants' Exchange sent an invitation for the the matter of obtaining more accurate re- farmers to appoint a committee of conference to improve Western waterways.

Fourth Day. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7 .- Yesterday's session of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union convened | convention yesterday, and, in substance, is directly from unjust regulations or privileges at eight o'clock, with President Jones in the enjoyed by other classes under our financial chair. The entire forenoon was occupied in shall be the States Business Agents' Asso- them wear corsets. Their complexion system, or our system of laws in regard to routine business, more particularly relating ciation. The object is to promote and is of the same muddy, unhealthy color transportation corporations, or our land system. He stated that the Farmers' and La. the States to the National conventions, and articles consumed and produced in the same indudy, unlegating color the same indudy. borers' Union is composed of fifty per cent. of | to the report of the committee on constituthe strength of each of the political parties. Each of the parties had failed to right the wrongs imposed on the farmers, and the farmers must now unite on some one needed farmers must now unite on some one needed for any together. They will also assist each other in devising the principal dress is of calice cut straight, as to have them pass directly from the producer to the consumer. They will also assist each other in devising the principal dress is of calice cut straight, and the farmers must now unite on some one needed for only made many together. reform and force it through legislation, no far only male members have acted in the matter what party furnished the servants capacity of delegates. The basis of repre- ingentirely to the channels recommended newspapers are scarce, they employ sentation is on the numerical force of mem-After Mr. Macune had closed his address bership, both male and female, one delegate agents will also collect reports as to the con-Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns appeared in the hall being allowed for each 20,000 members in a dition of the crops annually. The members and delivered a short speech setting forth | State, and also a State being granted two the objects of the Woman's Christian Tem. | delegates at large. Yet it was decided that perance Union. This started a flow of pro- the dues from each State to the National hibition sentiment, and President Jones of treasurer should be charged only on the the convention and President J. C. Bur- male membership. The sum of five cents

The committee on a new constitution rethe dire effects of the saloons. "Stump" ported yesterday afternoon. The whole con-Ashby, of Texas, relieved the monotony by stitution had been revised, yet the same delivering a speech overflowing with wit and | principles are advocated under cover of different verbiage. In a few instances material A. J. Streater, of Illinois, who is one of the changes have been made. One word was foremost leaders in the idea of consolida-tion of agricultural interests, delivered a old constitution which will have great speech strongly urging the organic union | weight in the organization of new lodges. and co-operation of all agricultural bodies. It was formerly made a qualification for membership that the applicant should be a Brubaker, Virginia; B. G. West, Mis. person had died of a contagious disease, "country laborer or mechanic. The word sissippi; W. B. Collier, Missouri; Colonel and doubled if the deceased was a Prince forecity laborers and mechanics can become members as well as the vecmanry of the ed permanent president for the coming family. The allowances by the judges members as well as the yeomanry of the ed permanent president for the coming country. This is a loophole through which year; W. W. Holland vice-president, and Osmany mechanics who belong to the Knights | wald Wilson secretary.

The race question came up in the afternoon proceedings. A clause of the new constitution was to the effect that it would be left optional with each State organization whether the colored man should be admitted ourse, was the cause of much debate. The | that arrangement at present. Southern members, who compose the strength of the order, were in favor of placing some restriction on the negro. While they allowed hirs to become a member of local orders, yet : was explicitly declared that he "optional with each State" whether the negro can come into full fellowship.

The regulation of the transportation of in the new as in the old constitution. "The new legislation."

of the late Southern Alliance, and bodies have mutually agreed upon. Vice-President Isaac McCracken, President Jones refused to run again. The election was won by only 8 majority. B. H. Clover, of Kansas, was elected vice-president by aeclaation. A. L. Gardner, the present secre-President Jones occupied the chair and tary, J. A. Tetts, of Louisiana, J. H. McDowcalled the morning session to order at nine | ell, of Tennessee, and J. H. Turner, of Geor-'clock. Committees were sent out, and gia, were put in nomination for secretary. quite an amount of routine work accom- Mr. Turner won easily. II. W. Hickman, of Missouri, captured the plum as treasuret. Tracey, of Texas, as chairman, was appoint- Mr. Benjamin Terrell, of Texas, was elected ed to confer with Messrs. Powderly, Beau- as National lecturer. This will be the fourth

> in the Union, and speaks quite fluently and with a mild, shave manner. Adjournment was taken to 7:30 p. m.

one of the most intelligent and cultured men

EVENING SESSION. The night session began at 7:30 and lasted until midnight. The change of name was iscussed at length, and finally it was decided to call the organization the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of

America. Messrs. Powderly and Wright, of the Knights of Labor committee, were asked to appear at the night session and again go over the articles in the agreement. The farmer, as a rule, is very cautious that he does not work into a trap. The Knights have been organized for ten years, and their wits have been sharpened by friction, and they were ready for agreement early in the morning. THE AGREEMENT.

At a late hour the following agreement was adopted: ST.LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6, 1889.

Agreement made this day by and between the undersigned committee representing the | sonwille, Fla. National Farmers' Alliance Industrial Union on the one part and the undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part.

Witness: The undersigned committee, repesenting the Knights of Labor, having read the demands of the National Farmers' Aliance and Industrial Union, which are embodied in the agreement, hereby indorse the same on behalf of the Knights of Labor, and for the purpose of practical effects to the de-mands herein set forth, the legislative committees of both organizations will act in con-cert before Congress for the purpose of secaring the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed. sufficient volume to admit of transacting our business on a cash basis. I recommend that The demands are as follows

1. That we demand the abolition of National banks, and the substitution of legaltender treasury notes in lieu of National-bank otes; issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system: regulating the amount needed on a per-capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the Government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and pri-2. That we demand that Congress shall pass

such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure willing to aid the farmer in obtaining laws the prompt conviction, and imposing such that will allow a proper remuneration for his labor and produce. The co-operation of compliance with the law. 3. That we demand the free and unlimited

4. That we demand the passage of laws plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens foreign syndicates; and that all lands now reclaimed by the Government and held for

not be used to build up one interest or class | sun. We believe that the money of the country

should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, National, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expense of the Government economically and honestly . That Congress issue a sufficient amount

of fractional paper currency to facilitate ex-change through the medium of the United States mail. 7. That the means of communication and

the two organizations, it is mutually agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Alliance and Industrial Union of America may adopt will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will, in like manner, be recognized by the members of the National Mercury. Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of

S. B. Enwin, Chairman. S. HALL . D. HATFIELD, S. B. ALEXANDEZ, D. K. NONIS, HAMMOND, M. BLUNT. H. GLOVER, STUMP ASHBY R. F. PECK, R. C. BETTY, W. S. MOBGAN, J. H. TUKSER, M. MILES. A. Denning. M. ADAMS, A. S. MASN. Who compose the committee on Demands of M. ADAMS.

the N. F. A. and L. U. T. V. POWDERLY, A. W. WRIGHT. RALPH BEAUMONT. Representing Knights of Labor.

Fifth Day.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.-Yesterday morning's The new features relate generally to

cussion of new features in the constitution that were adopted. tions from the Northern Alliance knocked at tions in secret work, and some time was con-

sumed in its explanation. The business agents held several sessions during the week for the purpose of organizsecretary. Their report was ratified by the established under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. The following are members of this association: J. S. Bird, of Alabama; W. W. Holland and T. W. Haynes, of Kentucky; Geo. A. Gowan, Tennessee; J. O. Winn and Felix Coront, Georgia; T. A. Clayway, Tennessee; W. H. Cessna and A. S. W. Wright, Jr., Illinois; S. P. A.

On Cotton Bagging and Tare—A. M. Street, of Labor in the smaller towns can enter of Mississippi, chairman; W. S. Morgan, Arkansas; Elias Carr, North Carolina; E. P. was incorporated again. men in the farmers' trade. Each State has an exchange, from which travel the business agents to take orders from the co-operative farmers' stores over the counties. The subject of establishing a national exchange in New York was discussed at some length, but as a member of the white order. This, of it was considered advisable not to enter into

There was no adjournment for dinner, the ession lasting from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., as the desire was to finish business and return home. A new committee was organized, to be known as the judiciary committee. The ould not be eligible as a delegate to a Na- men elected to compose it were R. C. Patty, tional convention. The clause says it is of Mississippi, chairman, to serve three years; Isaac McCracken, of Arkansas, to serve two years, and Evan Jones, of Texas, to serve one year. One new member will products, the equalization of taxes and the thus be elected each year. This committee wnership of land were the same questions | Is similar to a trial court. All differences that arise between the local and State lodges, oppressions of the farmer must be lifted by and which can not be satisfactorily settled by the State bodies, can be appealed to the The session wrestled for several hours with | judiciary committee for final jurisdiction. the new constitution, until it was finally

The members of the new executive com adopted. The National meetings hereafter mittee for the ensuing year are: C. W. Mawill be known as the Supreme Council, and cune (chairman), of Washington City, and A. he executive committee will be called the Wardell, of South Dakota, and J. F. Tillman, judiciary committee. The election of offi- of Tennessee. It is probable that the execeers was taken up late in the afternoon. utive committee will meet the Knights of L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, was Labor committee and jointly act as a legiselected president. His opponenents in lative committee in Washington to look the race were C. W. Macune, president after the pushing of such measures as both

The headquarters of the Industrial Union have been permanently located in Washington City, where the president and secretary of the union and also the chairman of the executive committee will establish their offices and transact business.

President Polk, Secretary Turner and Treasurer Hickman will each draw a salery of \$2,000 per annum. The president is alowed the expenses also of employing a private secretary, which will entail an additional cost of at least \$1,000 per annum. The chairmen of the executive committee, Dr. C. W. Macune, will also receive a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The only committee members that get salaries are the three of the judiciary committee, who each get \$2,000 a year. The total amount of salaries borne by the National treasury is \$15,000, and incidental expenses will run it up to at least \$20,000 a year. At present the National Farmers' Alliance

and Industrial Union has 1,500,000 voters, and 100,000 more from the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association will come in during sae year. The Northern Alliance States that have already joined will command at least 100,000. So, the farmers can claim close on to 2,000,000 voters in the Union Ty spring. The total number of farme's the United States is 4,500,000 The Farmers' Union, therefore, controls about half of the agriculturists of the country. The Knights of Labor how have 213,000 members in good standing, and they will join the farmers in urging legislation to agreed upon.

The convention adjourned to meet on the econd Tuesday in December, 1890, at Jack-

THE BOTTLE TREE.

One of the Most Singular Plants Forad in the Antipodes. Among the singular and care plants of the world is the Australian bottle tree, an indigenous tree of a limited portion of tropical Queensland, and found newhere else in Australia or on the globe. The native habitat of this peculiar specimen of vegetation is on the east-And it is further agreed, in order to carry ern coast range of mountains within the parallels of 18 and 21 degrees of enact these principles into statute law unin-fluenced by party caucus. grows is dry, the areas are level to a limited extent, and elevated above sea level over 1,000 feet.

The tree takes its name from the shape of its trunk, which is wonderfully like the outlines of a great bottle of the common order. The thick part of the trunk from the ground upward is from: 50 to 60 feet high, from 30 to 40 feet in circumference, and quite straight up &. where the neck tapers to the spreading foliage above all. The bark of the tre's foliage, which is very graceful, spreads from the top of the tree, and the branches 4. That we demand the passage of laws robibiting alien ownership of land, and that long, ass take early steps to devise some. The leaves are similar in size and shape to those of a cherry tree, but their color held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used by them be spread of the branches and foliage for spread of the branches and foliage forms actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights in diameter, and of moderate density, a regular-shaped dome of about 40 feet to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, National or State, shall giving ample shade from the rays of the

Those bottle trees grow in groves. from ten to thirty in each, and are not less than one hundred feet apart from each other, although other trees intervene in places. There is generally good pasturage and very little undergrowth of bushes where bottle trees grow. Their appearance on the landscape is very striking and unique; but there is a transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is th;
United States postal service.

For the better protection of the interests of strange, is rather handsome in the strange, is rather handsome in the spread of its foliage. Even the elephantine appearance of the trunk is not unhandsome when the eye becomes accustomed to its shape .- Leeds (Eng.)

#### GOOSE CREEK ISLAND.

One of the Most Unique Places to Be Found in the South.

Goose Creek Island on the North Carolina coast is one of the most inaccessible, un-come-at-able places to be found in the South. Its area comprises several thousand acres, and its soil is unusually fertile and admirably adapted for the raising of cattle. The island is surrounded for many miles inland by almost impassable swamps; access by water is had through a narrow, tortuous session of the National Framers' Alliance | channel only navigable by the smallest tral organization composed of members from and Industrial Union was occupied in dis- of craft. For miles around the water outside of the passage way is only a few inches in depth, and a man in rubber changes in the secret work. Statutory laws | boots could wade dry shod all day along specific questions not noticed at present by for the government of the body were passed, this worthless stretch of water, which the Farmers' and Laborers' Union. At the and this occupied a large portion of the fore- is too shallow for fish and too deep for agriculture. Hence the islanders lead a the doors for admission and were taken into very retired and isolated life, practically full fellowship. They accepted the instruc- as much shut off from the world as if they were in the midst of the Atlantic. There are about 250 houses on the place. mostly cabins, though there are severaing an association and formulating a plan of | well-to-do planters who, educated and action. J. B. Dines, of St. Louis, acted as refined, keep aloof socially from the chairman, and Oswald Wilson, of New York. poor and illiterate inhabitants. The women of the latter class are buxom as follows: The name of this branch of work | but with no form to speak of. None o different sections of the country, so tired, but still are daughters of Mother in the respective States to confine their trad- and many of them use histles, and, as by their State organizations. The business dried sea grass bunched in a knot, and of this association are confined to the State | hind, it tilts up in a most comical manbusiness agents and managers of exchanges ner, and displays to a looker on an expansive view of their home-made yarn

stockings .- Forest and Stream. -It is dangerous to let a man die in a hotel in Paris. A queer French law enables the landlord to present his bill to ton, Louisiana; W. H. Worth, North Caro- the relatives for the death. Seven hunlina; D. B. Mayfield, Arkansas; T. J. Gallo- dred francs was the item recently de-Mann, Florida; G. G. Cross, Dakota; Allen | manded from an American family for Root, Nebraska; J. J. Furiong, Minnesota; the decease of one of its members in a August Post and S. M. Hoskins, Iowa; J. L. | well-known hotel. This extortion would Seaver, Washington; M. B. Wade, Kansas; S. have been three times as great if the however, are generally much less tha the claims of the landlords,

FROM LANDS AFAR.

ITALY has 4,800,000 trees, which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons per annum. Ir is proposed to light up horses' heads with electric light during fogs in Lon-

THERE are now sixteen Browning societies in the various provincial towns of England. CREMATION is coming more and more into vogue in Germany. At Gotha 100

bodies have been cremated since Janu-Ar the Paris Exhibition of 1867 the theaters took in \$2,100,000, at the exposition of 1878 \$2,600,000, and in 1889 \$3,-

050,000. THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Switzerland has resolved to banish cats from the republic on the ground that they are killing off the birds.

Egypt and Jerusalem Via the Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Rome.

Geo. May Powell, of Philadelphia, is acting as special manager for organizing a tour of ladies and gentlemen to visit the East. The ocean steamer "Circassian," 6,274 tons, has been chartered to start with the party from New York February 19th. Return through France, England and Scotland about May 6th—the second section ar-riving in New York not far from June 7th. The main tour will cost less than \$500 in its cheapest form. Radiatory excursions to Ephesus, Constantinople, Vienna, etc., can be added for a reasonable increase of ex-

Rollo Floyd, the prince of Syrian Dragomen, will have charge of the Oriental Sec-tion; and Messrs. Gaze & Son, of London, have been engaged to manage the European Section. Rev. Dr. C. F. Thomas, an expe rienced director of foreign tours, will have general charge en route. A number of young adies have already been booked, as Mrs. Thomas will have charge of a department This will be by far the most for the money ever before offered in this line. For further

Box 700, Philadelphia, Pa. A MAHOMETAN law says that a girl may marry herself by a smile. If a similar law prevailed in this country, many young ladies would regret that they couldn't be di-

particulars address "Circassian," P. O.

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	CATTLE-Shipping steers \$	3 25	@	5 50
	Butcher steers	3 00	@	4 50
	Native cows		0	3 10
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy		a	3 55
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	67	fät	671/2
3	No. 2 hard	61	@	6114
J	CORN-No. 2	23	6	231/2
	OATS-No. 2	17	6	18
	RYE-No. 2	36	(di	3619
1	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	1.85	6	2 00
1	Fancy	1 45	6	1 50
	HAY_Raled		6	7.00
	RUTTER-Choice creamery	15	@	22
1	CHEESE-Full cream	8	@	812
1	FGGS-Choice	18	8	22
d	BACON-Hams	10	8	101/2
1	Shoulders	5	6	61/2
1	Sides	- 7	0	8
1	LARD		20	676
ł	POTATOES	20	@	40
1	ST. LOUIS.			
1	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 20		5 40
1	Butchers' steers	4 00	18	4.50
1	HOGS-Packing	3 50	(4)	3 50
1	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 60	63	5 50
1	SPI OUP_Choice	3 50	40	4 35
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1.1	-60	7712
i	CORN-NO. Z.	217236		27%
Į	'OATS-No. 2	20		204s
l	BYE-No. 2	43	-60	43lg
I	RUTTER-Creamery	20	6	T
ı	PORK	10 00	8	10 25
1	CHICAGO.			
1	CAMPT P_Shinning steers	3 90	9	5 50
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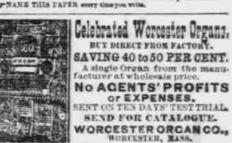
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